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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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Commercial and Family Newspaper

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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL ITEMS.

ELDRTE's letter is gratefully acknowledged.

ONLY 140 French soldiers now survive Waterloo.

MR. G. PEABODY RUSSEL at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE thermometer is at 70 and 80 at Houston, Texas.

A FEMALE swimmer is now giving exhibitions in Brooklyn.

LADIES' fans are now made in the shape of pistols or daggers.

THE Empress Carlotta is sinking rapidly and her life is despaired of.

THE bell was recently stolen from the steeple of a Kentucky church.

THE movement to reconstruct Tennessee is likely to fail in Committee.

THE tobacco crop in Ohio last year was the largest ever raised in the State.

RUMOR assigns General Canby as Gen. Thomas' successor at San Francisco.

DAVY CROCKETT'S last surviving son, Robert, lives in Hood county, Texas.

WISCONSIN laments a comparative failure of her maple sugar crop this year.

GEN. MONTANBIAN, Count de Palikao, is to be made a Field Marshal of France.

THE greatest flood ever known on the Upper Mississippi is expected this spring.

A KENTUCKY man sold the clothing of his dead wife at auction the other day.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., celebrates its two hundredth anniversary in September next.

A SALT LAKE letter says that Brigham Young is in constant dread of assassination.

MRS. CAROLINE NEIL is now a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Wyoming.

AT Covington, Georgia, when a man gets drunk, his head is shaved by the authorities.

THE Boston papers notice a somewhat languid opening of the building season there this spring.

A POLICE JUSTICE at Richmond recently fined his father-in-law five dollars for getting drunk.

A JUDGE at Davenport, Iowa, has decided the prohibitory law of the State to be unconstitutional.

A BEARDED woman died the other day at Toulouse, aged 104 years. She had a beard two feet long.

THE Roman carnival is said to have been much gayer this year than last. The Council helped it.

PIERRE SOULE was buried in New Orleans last Sunday, Gen. Beauregard being one of the pall bearers.

LOUISVILLE has a bloodhound which measures eight feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

BAILEY, the defaulting Collector, is said to be concealed in New York, and no efforts are made for his arrest.

GEN. LOGAN already announces that he will be a candidate for re-election as Congressman at large from Illinois.

J. FISKE, JR., is Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, which will hereafter, doubtless, be uniformed with high stocks.

FATHER HYACINTHE was present at Count Montalembert's funeral in Paris, and appeared in the dress of a layman.

THE English National Life-boat Institution is doing a great work. Last year the boats saved 871 lives and 33 vessels.

THE critics generally admit that young "Edward Drood," Dickens' new friend, will prove a most agreeable acquaintance.

THE Stock Exchange vault in New York contains every night securities valued at over two hundred millions of dollars.

OF the new Texas Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton, it is said that he never smoked a cigar or took a drink, and yet he claims to represent Texas.

A BOSTON lady was recently observed trying to regulate her time piece by a marine compass in the window of a nautical instrument store.

LETTERS from Omaha say that the spring travel on the Pacific Railroad opens with a total average of six hundred passengers per day, counting both ways.

THREE droves, numbering 140 cows, have been sold at Clymer, Chatauqua county, during the last few days, both at auction and private sale, at from $50 to $75 per head.

IT is believed that by the admission of Gen. Ames, from Mississippi, and Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan, from Texas, the Georgia bill will be carried through the Senate without the Bingham amendment.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in receipt of information announcing the seizure in the 20th district of Pennsylvania, of a brewery valued at $10,000, and 3,068 gallons of sprits; value, $6,000.

THE extreme rights of the female party met at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, to draw the important distinction between the right to vote and the right to pay income tax, which latter they disclaim.

DISPATCHES received by last mail from Minister Sickles indicate that a crises is rapidly approaching in Spanish affairs. He does not despair, however, of yet bringing about an adjustment of the Cuban trouble.

IN boring for oil at Williamsville, about ten miles from Buffalo, a vein of gas was struck at 420 feet, flowing from two wells at the rate of 100,000 feet a day. Within a few weeks the wells were sunk 700 feet and a fine salt spring discovered, yielding 70 per cent. of salt.

SECRETARY FISH has not yet received an answer to his last dispatch concerning the Alabama imbroglio. On the contents of that dispatch hinges the question of reopening the correspondence. Hence much anxiety is manifested in official circles to hear from Lord Clarendon.

LAST week a number of immigrants made their appearance in Milwaukee. They were the first of the spring immigrants, and number some fifty able bodied men, all Scandinavians. Some of them go to Minnesota, and the remainder to Northern and Northwestern Wisconsin.

THE Cumberland *Transcript* says a Vigilance Committee has been organized in that city, and that more than one hundred reliable, determined citizens have been enrolled in it, and have fully determined to take effective measures to suppress rowdyism and rascality generally.

THE Annapolis *Gazette* says it is rumored that there are not sufficient funds in the State Treasury to pay the salaries of the members of the Maryland Legislature. The failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay over the capitation tax is said to be the cause of the emptiness of the State Treasury.

THE first colored votes under the Fifteenth Amendment were cast in the election for a new charter at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, last Thursday, the day of proclamation of amendment. Two colored men voted. At Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, colored men voted in the election of school officers.

THOS. W. WOSON, President of the Woson Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., and well known throughout the country as a railway car builder, was stricken with paralysis at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Friday night, and at a late hour last night remained in a condition of stupor, from which there is but little hope of recovery.

CURIOUSLY enough, free trade Democrats like Marshall of Illinois, Wood of New York, and Beck of Kentucky, opposed placing either tea or coffee on the free list. Their main arguments against such a policy were that neither tea nor coffee came under the head of "the necessaries of life," and that the Government could not afford to do without the revenue derived from these articles.

A LARGE number of Senators called at the White House on Monday. The President expresses great anxiety about the San Domingo treaty. He informed several Senators that he had sent a commission to San Domingo, composed of disinterested persons, to examine into the whole question of indebtedness, and whether the people really desire annexation to the United States. He therefore recommends that no action be taken on the treaty until the commission returns and reports.

HON. GEO. ASHMAN, of Massachusetts, is dying. He fell upon the ice at Springfield, Mass., a short time since, and so severely injured himself that, with his advanced age and feeble health, recovery is impossible. To a gentleman who called upon him last week he said: "Give my love to all my friends, and tell them for me, farewell; I shall soon be gone."

AT Sioux City, last week, Miss Humphrey, a teacher in the High School, whipped one of the girls, who, at recess, went home and told her mother. The maternal became infuriated, armed herself with a butcher knife and visited the school to kill the woman who had touched her darling. In the run round the school room after the teacher the infuriated mother knocked down a little girl, and this fortunate circumstance perhaps saved the life of Miss Humphrey, as it gave time to the principal to come to the rescue.

A GREAT bill is now before the British House of Commons. It is a bill for amending and consolidating the acts relating to shipping and navigation, and is so comprehensive as to embrace everything connected with shipping registry, masters and seamen, accidents, delivery of goods, liabilities of shipowners, wrecks and salvage, pilotage, lighthouses, harbors, shipping dues, crimes, etc., forming a complete shipping code. It fills 295 folio pages, and contains about 700 clauses, and an index occupying 40 pages.

THE decision of the Supreme Court to reopen the legal tender case, is regarded as ominous. The opinion is almost unanimous that the first decision will be reversed and the entire constitutionality of the act affirmed. Congressional financiers are curious to see if the decision will send gold up again, and embarrass the proposed funding bill. Some of the ablest members of the Ways and Means and Finance committees believe that a reversal of the first decision will send gold up and prevent the success of the funding scheme.

THE Bethany, West Virginia folks are becoming enthusiastic over the project of a continuance of the Chartiers Valley Railroad from Washington, Pa., down Brush run and Buffalo creek to the Ohio, there to Wheeling. It is argued and believed with truth that the connection between these two points can be made and the road maintained much more cheaply on this route even with the Hempfield road thrown in gratis. A survey of the Brush run route to the intersection of the Buffalo Valley several years ago showed it to be a most admirable location, with low grades, little curvature, no tunnels, and remarkable little expensive work of any kind.

WHEN Senator Morton calls up his joint resolution for the investigation of the sinking of the sloop-of-war Oneida by the British steamer Bombay, he will take occasion to analyze the proceedings of the court that tried Captain Eyre, and will show that, while the trial was a fair one in many respects, the decision was by no means commensurate with the crime of which Eyre is guilty. The Senator will also animadvert upon the general conduct of Great Britain towards the United States on the high seas, and will show that the criminal conduct of Capt. Eyre, in sinking the Oneida, is but a specimen of the feeling entertained by British officials towards the United States. Governor Morton proposes to press his resolution, and to secure, if possible, some sort of reparation from the British government.

A LADY writes to a Boston paper to complain that girls employed behind the counter give great offense to customers by their incivility. She says that ladies generally prefer stores where male clerks are employed, because they are sure of receiving decent treatment. A charge of this kind would be unjust as applied to girls generally, but in many cases there is too much foundation for it. Female clerks are rather disposed to adopt a tone of ineffable superiority toward the customers who require their services. This is surely a very great mistake for the girls to make, for it tends to set employers against them, and reduces their opportunities of earning an honest livelihood. Perhaps men are after all better fitted to sell goods in stores than the more patient and more ornamental sex.

THE rebel General D. H. Hill insists that the rebellion was suppressed by Southern men. In his last argument he runs in this way: "The first repulse was inflicted at Mill Creek, by Thomas, of Virginia. The first confidence inspired in the demoralized army of Bull Run, was owing to the generalship of Ord, of Maryland, at Drainesville. When two thirds of the Federal army had been scattered at Chickamauga, Thomas, of Virginia, stood like a rock in the ocean, against which the waves dash and fume and fret in vain. Had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this one man, and he a Virginian, Chickamauga would have been a complete Federal rout and the Southern Confederacy an established fact at this hour. Sidney went Republican by a good majority. Peck, Republican, for Congress, had eight hundred majority from three townships. The Election Judges at Lima refused the negro vote the latter part of the day, but before closing the polls withdrew their objections. At Mansfield an Independent ticket defeated a majority. Crestline elected a reform ticket. Opposition to the negro vote was manifested here also, but the votes were finally accepted. Defiance shows a Democratic gain, but Beck for Congress has a majority. Hamilton went largely Democratic. Dayton was carried by the Democrats. Only a part of the negro vote was polled. At Massillon the Republicans defeated the Independent ticket. Alliance turned in a Democratic majority, but the Republican vote carried the county. Wooster is close, and the only points where the negro vote was not straight Republican were Cleveland, Londonville and Delphi —all Democratic. That the Republican vote was reduced by negro votes is made apparent by a Democratic gain throughout the State.

The denial of the colored votes in the several localities was based upon articles in the Democratic organs, to the effect that the informal announcement from the President by telegraph was insufficient. Also, that no recognition had been made by Congress. Governor Hayes was telegraphed in some instances for information upon the point, also the Mayor of Cincinnati, regarding the course of action in the city, but no responses were obtained from either source.

The Republican majority in Cleveland is about 1,000. The Democrats have gained one Councilman, giving the Republicans but two of a majority on a full vote. The Prohibition ticket received two hundred and thirty votes in the city.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Complete returns received late last night give Fisher, Republican, for Clerk of the Probate Court, 4,069 majority. The entire city ticket averages over 3000. The Board of Aldermen will stand fifteen Republicans, six Democrats, two Independent and a tie in one ward. The City Council, with the members holding over, twenty eight Republicans, sixteen Democrats and four Independents. The School Board will stand twenty-six for the Bible in the schools and twenty-two against it.

Congressional Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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The *Commercial* places Peck's majority for Congress in this district at over two thousand, the largest ever given any Republican candidate.

Elections in Colorado.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, April 5.—In the municipal elections yesterday in Denver, Central City, Black Hawk, Georgetown and Pueblo Republican candidates were elected to all the offices, with the exception of ten Democrats in Denver, the Police Judge in Central City, Police Judge in Black Hawk and two town trustees in Pueblo.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Votes on Treasury Bill Recorded —Contested Election Case Decided in Favor of Mr. Watt—Pension Commissioner — Variety of Bills Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1870.

SENATE.

RECORDED THEIR VOTES.

Mr. Howard recorded his vote *no* on the amendments of Messrs. Wallace and Billingfelt to the Treasury bill.

Mr. Miller also recorded his vote *aye* on all the propositions named by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Graham recorded his vote as Mr. Howard.

Mr. Kerr recorded his vote as had Mr. Graham.

It is necessary to explain that Mr. Kerr was in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's amendment. Mr. Graham, who was on the Diamond-Watt case, asked Mr. Kerr, who was also on the Diamond-Watt case, to "pair" with him, because Mr. Graham knew Mr. Kerr was in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's amendment, to which Mr. Graham was opposed. Mr. Kerr, however, agreed in the main with Mr. Graham, but consented, having been met through the amendments.

NO FRAUD DEVELOPED.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee (general) in the matter of the Governor's message in reference to the Philadelphia Tax bill, reported that the bill adopted by the Governor had passed both Houses properly, and that no mistakes, fraud or informalities occurred.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

The bill from the House creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions, passed finally, amended as follows: Mr. Nicholson will receive three thousand dollars for one year only, and make a report to the next Legislature, the Auditor General to strike off the list such individuals as the Commissioner shall, upon a review of all the evidence in each case, decide to have committed perjury in swearing that they were with in the purview of the act of 1868, or any other act.

THE WATT-DIAMOND CONTEST.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Watt-Diamond contest, submitted a report signed by Messrs. Graham, Brooke, Kerr, Warfel and Lowry, in favor of Mr. Watt.

The Senate passed a resolution giving Mr. Diamond $1,000.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Erie and Meadville Southern Railway Company.

Prohibiting liquor license in Wilkins, Versailles, Penn, North Fayette, South Fayette, Sewickley, Lost and Killbuck townships, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Federal Insurance Company, Allegheny county.

The liquor supplement for Allegheny county.

Incorporating Mount Pleasant and Bradford Railway Company.

Incorporating Krush Run, Buffalo Creek and Bethany Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Washington School District, Pittsburgh, to borrow $40,000.

Regulating the construction of bridges over the Ohio river.

Enabling the East End Gas Company to issue more bonds.

Pittsburgh City Hall supplement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following bills from the Senate were passed:

Titusville and Enterprise Passenger Railway.

Enlarging the powers of School Controllers of Allegheny City.

Poor law supplement for Allegheny City.

Relative to code of ordinances of Allegheny City.

Incorporating Ridgeway and Clearfield Railroad Company.

Relative to Canal street sewer, Allegheny City.

Repealing act providing for a police force in Petroleum Centre and Rouseville, Venango county.

For the preservation of good order in offices of deeds and prothonotaries of the peace of Allegheny county.

Establishing public scales for weighing coal, &c., in Sharpsburg.

Repealing fifth section of act of April 15th, 1869, as relates to the time of annual appropriations of Pittsburgh.

The Town Elections in Ohio.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The returns of the municipal elections throughout the State are nearly complete at Columbus. The Republicans have reversed the majority and elected six out of nine councilmen at Lima. The vote was close. The Democrats carried two townships. Sidney went Republican by a good majority. Peck, Republican, for Congress, had eight hundred majority from three townships. The Election Judges at Lima refused the negro vote the latter part of the day, but before closing the polls withdrew their objections. At Mansfield an Independent ticket defeated a majority. Crestline elected a reform ticket. Opposition to the negro vote was manifested here also, but the votes were finally accepted. Defiance shows a Democratic gain, but Beck for Congress has a majority. Hamilton went largely Democratic. Dayton was carried by the Democrats. Only a part of the negro vote was polled. At Massillon the Republicans defeated the Independent ticket. Alliance turned in a Democratic majority, but the Republican vote carried the county. Wooster is close, and the only points where the negro vote was not straight Republican were Cleveland, Londonville and Delphi —all Democratic. That the Republican vote was reduced by negro votes is made apparent by a Democratic gain throughout the State.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Testimonial to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Volunteers—The Georgia Bill Further Considered, without Action. HOUSE: Bureau of Education—Progress with the Tariff Bill—Resolution to Annex Dominica.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.

SENATE.

The House joint resolution directing inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer Oneida was adopted.

The bill explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23d, 1867, allowing a tract of land to be sold to actual settlers, was passed.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of sales of public lands of the United States for educational purposes.

The bill requiring supervisors of internal revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate was reported adversely, and the bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion of the United States at the mint and branches favorably.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who, on the eighteenth of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the Capital, they being the first troops who responded to the first war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN objected to giving all the credit to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States, in two or three days more than two thousand men being in camp within three days after the proclamation. His friend at his side (Mr. Warner) on the second day after the proclamation reported a full company at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. CAMERON replied no such camp existed. He held the services of those Pennsylvania and Massachusetts men were more important to the Government than those men enlisting at home, because they were here to defend the Capital from attack. Therefore they should receive some fitting testimonial.

Mr. MORTON said the proclamation was responded to as promptly in Indiana and other western States as any where else. To be accurate the resolution should be confined to a simple statement of the arrival of those men in Washington.

After further remarks eulogistic of the promptness and spirit with which their States had responded at the outbreak of the rebellion, by Messrs. Conkling, Fenton, Trumbull, Stockton, Pomeroy and Ramsey,

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the reference to the President's proclamation, remarking that the precise object of their services was to suppress powerful combinations which had arisen in the States.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to include the New Jersey volunteers who organized the first brigade near Washington.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the whole subject was referred to the Military Committee.

At one stage of the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate at length against the Bingham amendment as an engine of retaliation proposed by the Republicans to use the power of Congress to enter into a State and establish a republican government.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Massachusetts would find no justification for his peculiar views either in the Constitution, in the more general scope of Individual Political Science, or in the sublime indefiniteness of *E Pluribus Unum*. This being a government of delegated powers, he held that the burden was upon the advocates of unusual power on the part of Congress to show that the authority for the exercise of such power existed. He was unable to find such authority in the Constitution, and proceeded to argue at length against the idea that fundamental conditions upon a State, quoting from previous arguments by Messrs. Drake, Edmunds and Morton against their constitutionality. He was in favor of keeping Georgia out of the Union till order and tranquility were established within her borders and it was felt that the Government could safely trust her with the rights and privileges of a State, instead of declaring her admitted upon conditions which would one day be proven utterly worthless.

Mr. COLE moved for executive session.

Mr. POMEROY desired to have an understanding that a vote would be taken at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DRAKE objected.

The Senate went into executive session, and an hour after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co. the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river.

Amendatory of the act of July 27th, '68, to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands.

The bill which was up in the morning hour last Thursday, in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up and passed—yeas 104, nays 61.

Mr. M'NEELEY moved to amend the title by striking out the word "discontinuing" and substituting the word "perpetuating," so as to make it read "perpetuating the Freedmen's bureau." Rejected.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a complete revision of the statutes relating to patents and copy rights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. POLAND, from the same Committee, made several adverse reports on bills referred to it—for the amendment of the bankrupt, revenue, bounty and pension laws. He also reported a bill to amend the bankruptcy act by providing that the jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Courts in Territories may be exercised on petitions regularly filed in such courts by either of the judges thereof, and shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction as conferred on the United States Circuit Courts over proceedings in the District Court. Passed.

The arrangements for memorial services this evening in honor of General Thomas were read.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the question being on the clause imposing a duty of three cents on clarified sugar, which Mr. Allison had moved to amend by reducing it to two and one-half.

Mr. ALLISON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK argued upon the necessity of a distinction between raw and refined sugars.

Mr. ALLISON argued that a difference of two cents per pound between raw and refined sugar was too great. It took one hundred and twenty-five pounds of raw sugar to make one hundred pounds of refined. Two and a half cents per pound on the latter would therefore be equal to two cents on the former.

Mr. MARSHALL did not approve of the sugar classification in the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. KERR said the classification of sugar in the bill was not all in the interest of consumers, but of refiners, and the law as at present existing was better both for the people and the Government.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wood, Sheldon, Lynch, Kelly, Burchard, Judd, Paine and others,

Mr. ALLISON moved his amendment to reduce the duty on classified sugars to two and a half cents per pound, and the amendment was agreed to—67 to 65.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a substitute for the next paragraph, taxing refined sugar four cents per pound, the changes proposed being merely verbal, which was agreed to.

The subsequent clauses of the bill as to molasses, spices, &c., were passed without amendment, down to the following clause:

On wines of all kinds imported in casks, fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. COBURN moved to amend it by the classification of wines at one dollar and one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. Rejected.

The three paragraphs relating to wine were passed without amendment.

The paragraph taxing brandy and other spirits two dollars per gallon having been reached,

Mr. ANTELL moved to increase the duty to three dollars, and advocated the amendment in the interest of the wine growers and brandy distillers of California.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, but it was not agreed to—60 to 53.

The paragraph taxing cordials, &c., two dollars a gallon having been reached,

Mr. COBURN moved increase of duties to $2 50.

Without action the Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5, 1870.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

It appears the City of Brussels left here with one blade of her propeller broken, an accident having occurred previous to her going into Halifax on her westward voyage.

The steamer Cambria from Liverpool arrived to-day.

Collector Grinnell has received notice from Secretary Boutwell that acceptance of money or other valuable considerations for services performed by custom house officials, either during or outside of business hours, must be regarded as a cause for removal.

The defrauded soldiers last evening listened to a letter from General Logan, which announced that the Military Committee would probably report in favor of reimbursing them.

Ninety-two of the Papal Zouaves arrived in the Ville de Paris yesterday and started for Canada this morning.

John R. Jaffrey, head of the London house of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., died in London yesterday.

P. H. Murray, formerly editor of the *Colored Kentuckian*, addressed the colored voters of Morristown, N. J., last night, on the subject of the ballot.

It is stated that thousands of Chinese cigar makers are to be brought from San Francisco.

The residence of Clara Louisa Kellogg was recently entered by burglars. As the family was absent they obtained little plunder.

The coroner's jury in the case of James O'Neill, who died from an overdose of morphine, rendered a verdict censuring Dr. John O. Bronson for being in collusion with Henry E. Martin, druggist, in selling prescriptions contrary to the usual and well known nomenclature.

The Tweed charter for New York city passed the Senate to-day by a vote of thirty against two. It now requires only the Governor's signature to become a law.

The city election bill, which passed the State Senate to-day, is very stringent. Inspectors found guilty of violating the law are liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary and to civil disfranchisement. Civil guards are provided against repeating and false registering.

The bill to seize unclaimed dividends of savings banks was killed in the Assembly to-day.

The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendments to the New York election bill.

M'FARLAND-RICHARDSON CASE.

Eight jurors have thus far been obtained in the McFarland case. The features of the trial to-day were the questions put to *talesmen* whether they know Oliver Johnson, Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher or Rev. O. B. Frothingham, or read the pamphlet of Beecher's answer insuring peremptory challenge from the defense. One man was challenged for expressing disapproval of an article discussing Beecher, Mrs. Frothingham and announcing he was a Unitarian. Mr. Graham, of the prisoner's counsel, during the proceedings claimed to be able to show that the affair previous to the killing of Richardson was a pre arranged conspiracy, with the approval of persons who ought to have been ashamed of it, to destroy his client.

CHICAGO.

Arrival and Departure of Gen. Thomas' Remains—Assemblage of People—The Warehouse Monopoly.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 5.—This afternoon at one o'clock the members of the committee for the reception of Gen. Thomas' remains met at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and headed by Generals Sheridan and Hancock, with their staffs, proceeded in a body to the Union depot. The committee was large, each wearing a badge of mourning. At the depot a special train was in waiting to take them to Riverside. The train and locomotive were heavily draped in mourning. The train reached Riverside a little past three o'clock. The train containing the remains was a little behind time and did not reach Riverside until half past four. The funeral car was then detached and attached to the committee's train, and reached the Union depot at five o'clock. While the train passed along the breakwater, Michigan avenue, which overlooks it, was crowded with a vast multitude of people, reaching from Lake street to Park Place, more than a mile in length, in carriages and on foot, and when the train reached the depot that immense edifice and the streets in every direction were thronged with a mourning people.

The remains were then placed in charge of the Ellsworth Zouaves, as a guard of honor, and at eight o'clock were again taken in charge by the Committee, conveyed to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and left at nine o'clock under an escort of a Committee from Toledo, headed by Gov. Scadden.

During the day the flags on all public buildings, newspaper offices, hotels and many private buildings were displayed at half mast. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during the time the remains were in the city.

THE WAREHOUSE MONOPOLY.

There is evidence this evening that there will be a general breaking up of of the warehouse monopoly which has controlled the railroads for some time past, and that the railroads will hereafter deliver grain to whom consigned. It is understood the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has to day declared its freedom from the monopoly.

ST. LOUIS.

The National Banks and the Funding Bill—Result of the Election Yesterday.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Notwithstanding the denial from Chicago, based upon private dispatches from this city, that the Clearing House here had tabled the memorial against the passage of the funding bill, the dispatch sent from here last Saturday was true. The associated banks of this city held a meeting March 30th and tabled said memorial by a vote of twenty to nine. Subsequently twenty-seven of the thirty-six members of the Clearing House sent a a dispatch to Senator Drake giving the action of the Clearing House meeting and stating they represented the majority of the banking capital and deposits of the city and were in favor of the funding bill. These banks represent nearly two-thirds of the banking capital here and have about three-fourths of the deposits. Two of the members of the Clearing House who voted against tabling the memorial signed the telegram to Mr. Drake, so the real sentiment in favor of the funding bill was twenty-two to seven.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The city election to day for fourteen aldermen, ten school directors, city register and circuit judge passed off quietly. The vote was very light. There was no opposition to negroes voting.

Eleven wards hears from return eight Radical, three Democratic and one independent alderman, six Radical and two Democratic school directors. There was no opposition to Fred. W. Tuche, Radical, for city register, or George A. Madill, Democrat, for circuit judge. Of the aldermen elected Sylvester H. Laflin, George Bain, Daniel B. Gale, Radicals, Elon G. Smith, Henry Overstatz, Democrats, are among the most prominent business men of the city.

Returns from all the wards show the election of eleven Radical, three Democratic and one independent alderman and eight Radical and two Democratic school directors.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Memorial Services in Honor of Gen. Thomas—The Alabama Claims—The Indian Outbreak in Wyoming—Reconstruction Business—Stolen Stamps Returned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services in honor of late Gen. Thomas were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. The galleries were densely thronged and in the space attached to the Diplomatic Corps were several foreign ministers, attaches of legations and ladies of their respective families. The gallery opposite Speaker's chair was occupied by the Marine band. The seats on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators, together with judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia and officers of the army, including Gen. Sherman. Fronting the Speaker's chair were President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, Boiknap, Attorney General Hoar, Postmaster General Cresswell, Chief Justice Chase and all other Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The hall was decorated over the doorway with national flags draped with crape. There was a splendid array of flags in front of the gallery, immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of General Thomas. The arrangements were made under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, the door-keeper of the House.

General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, presided, assisted by Vice President Colfax on his right, and Speaker Blaine on his left. General Coburn and Colonel Henry Stone acted as secretaries. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, the Marine band played a dirge.

Resolutions were made by General Cox, who said they had met to night to mourn the death of one whom the nation pronounced to be one of its greatest men. By common consent of friend and foe he was regarded a model man, both as a soldier and a citizen. His own claim to be here to night was that he served with General Thomas in several campaigns and was honored with his friendship. He passed a brief eulogium upon the character of the deceased for bravery, modesty and stern integrity.

Gen. McCook, Governor of Colorado, said the presence here to-night of not only comrades who had served with Gen. Thomas, but representatives of the people of the United States, who conferred upon him his rank of honors, attests the grief which possesses all hearts. After paying tribute to the virtues of the deceased, Gen. McCook read a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness, the exact justice, the unsurpassed devotion to the interests of the country which characterized General Thomas, we recognize his likeness to him who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his country men.

Resolved, That his name and memory can never perish from the hearts of his soldiers or his countrymen, and that the sad tribute we can pay to him is the best record our love and admiration and our reverence.

Gen. Sherman said his mind turned back thirty years ago, when life was young and new, and his commander-in-chief spoke of their intimacy while in Florida. He then briefly traced the military career of his deceased comrade, concluding with the remark that his death to night is traced to long exposure and the shocks that ever attend the tumuits of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice Chase next said he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet and representations and all of their fellow citizens, in homage to the memory of the great soldier for whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of informa ion. His patriotism was profound and sincere, but it was not the patriotism which lives upon lips. He was without fear and without reproach.

The Arion Society then sang a dirge.

Hon. Carl Schurz was introduced as a General from the volunteer army, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of General Thomas, his eulogy was written in millions of hearts before he died. From obscurity he rose to fame, but fame did not affect the glorious simplicity of his character.

Gen. Garfield said it was his privilege to know Gen. Thomas. For two years he saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of the war. He called attention to his great gift of character and the fame he left to his country. First and foremost was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia, loving his native State as a true love our mother, his heart was full of his traditions, and when all he loved was centered, and yet when the day of trial came he never needed to make a choice. He was on the right side; he was doubting Thomas. The country need not show its wounds before he believed. But when the first call was made against his country's liberties, he took sides with the Republic against all enemies. General Garfield also alluded to the private character of the deceased.

After prayer by the Marine band, Gen. Warner, of the United States Senate, bore testimony from personal observation to the character of General Thomas for justice, patriotism and undying integrity, and while great as a soldier, he was wise and good as a citizen; with a soul tender and affectionate, he was loyally submissive to those above him.

Gen. Slocum, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago Gen. Thomas was his instructor at West Point and his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When Lee, Jackson and others joined their fortunes with the South, and when the Union seemed in danger, Gen. Thomas was asked where he was going? He replied "I am going to stay where I am." It was fortunate he did so, for the services he rendered, but more for the glory and honor he reflected on the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

General Stoughton, of the House of Representatives, said General Thomas inspired the country with confidence and hope. He was daring and determined, without being rash; brave without being reckless of the lives of his soldiers; dignified, without being arrogant; a rigid disciplinarian, but eminently just. He was mindful of his own honor, but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended that the force and completeness of his character impressed those around him with reverence and awe.

General Cox said that putting the resolutions to vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he therefore stated it, when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of General Garfield, it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Arion society sang a dirge and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The State Department has advices that the British Government desires again to discuss the claims arising out of the Alabama question. Lord Clarendon would prefer that Mr. Fish would propose terms of settlement and make an offer to that effect. The

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53f.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112.

READ the article reprinted in another column, and entitled "The Claims of American Labor."

THE Reading *Dispatch* has been merged in the *Times*, of the same city, which is hereafter to be issued as a morning paper.

WE gain a Congressman in the Toledo, Ohio, district, PACK (Rep.) being chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge HOAG.

AT various municipal elections in Kentucky, the colored vote has been received without objection; a part of it was given for the Democratic nominations.

THE position of the Cincinnati schoolboard, on the Bible question, was reversed at Monday's election. A majority of four is now pledged against any exclusion.

THE Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund acknowledges the total receipt of $140,894 61, the custody and investment of which he satisfactorily accounts for. Widows receive $16 50, and children $8 33, per month.

THE total amount of foreign loans, which have been absorbed by the English market, is estimated, by a London journal at £954,784,657, more than four thousand millions of dollars. Of this amount nearly one half, say £422,968, has been taken in the public and private debts of the United States. The other half is distributed among nearly all the Christian and semi-civilized nations on the globe.

A RECENT decision in the United States District Court of Georgia occasions much comment, not only in that State but at Washington. In a case on the criminal side of the Court, it was held that the reconstruction acts were constitutional, that the General in command has power to arrest and punish offenders; and that no legal State government now exists in Georgia, the present organization being provisional only.

THE municipal elections in Ohio have had results generally satisfactory. In Cleveland, our majority is 300 more than last spring; we lose two members of the Council, but still retain our majority. Cincinnati gives an average Republican majority of over 3,000, and each Board of the Councils is largely Republican. Columbus, Toledo, Lima and Massillon are also the same way. The colored vote was generally cast for our tickets.

JOURNALS, which exhibit only one more illustration of their habitual ignorance, in asserting the President is about to proclaim, an universal amnesty for political offences, will show their better information by assuring their readers that this story was purely a fiction. And a dispatch from a well informed quarter says:

It is well known that not only President Grant, but nearly every member of the Cabinet is opposed to granting universal amnesty at the present time, and that the administration will not commit itself to such a measure until it appears evident that the people at large desire it.

CONNECTICUT has elected an opposition Governor by a majority of probably less than one thousand. The Legislature has a clear Republican majority in the House, with the Senate yet in doubt, but the probability in our favor. The popular vote was less than usual, a severe storm keeping our fair-weather friends at home. At the best for them, the Democracy have won a barren victory, not having secured the control of the State government. In 1868 and '69, the respective candidates for Governor were the same as now; in '68, English (Dem.) had 764 majority, and in '69 Jewell had 411. Grant's majority in 1868, on the other hand, was 3,045.

THE question of "lay representation" in the Methodist Church approaches its ultimate settlement. In the first place, the people, in a total vote of about 281,750, approved, more than two to one, of the change. It remained only to remove some technical impediments in the Church discipline, for which the sanction of three-fourths of the Conferences is required. Thirty-four Conferences have now voted—*aye* 3,775, *nay* 1,101—118 more than the required three-fourths. It is not believed that this result can be reversed or defeated in the thirteen Conferences yet to vote, viz.: Nebraska, North Indiana, Black River, East German, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New York East, Troy, Vermont, Wyoming and Germany.

FRENCH POLITICS present of late a curious anomaly. A monarch, who has been in effect, from the first hour of his seizure of the sceptre, an absolute and in reality irresponsible sovereign, divests himself, one after the other, of the insignia of his despotism, and carefully adjusts them upon the shoulders of the people. Summoning to his aid a ministry representing the most advanced ideas of the constitutionally liberal school, these officials scarcely become warm in their seats, before it is found that they are retarding, rather than serving, the work of political reform which, under the Imperial impulse, moves on with accelerating speed. It is the Emperor himself who demands with implicit confidence that popular expressions which his Ministers, themselves men of the people, hesitate to risk. There was, indeed, danger of a Ministerial crisis, at Paris, last week, because M. Olivier was simply unable to comprehend the full reach and profound sagacity of the Imperial policy; because the most liberal statesman near the throne found himself standing behind and not before the first reformer of France—the Emperor himself. The crisis ended with M. Olivier's acceptance of the actual situation,—an acquiescence which recognizes a still broader statesmanship, and surrenders itself to a profound conviction of the Imperial sincerity, and the fullest trust in the practical wisdom of the Imperial purposes. LOUIS NAPOLEON himself leads to day the party of constitutional government and popular liberty in France. Grant that his policy may be dynastic, rather than patriotic, in its motives, but none can deny that its execution is certain to develop and fortify the great idea of responsibility to the nation.

THE SPOILS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The farce of the Treasury reform at Harrisburg is as interminable as a western ague. Never ending, still beginning, we seem to be no nearer a definite comprehension of the tedious and most transparent sham than we were a month ago. Of course no one supposes that any one, of the Coalition majority in the Legislature, really intends to meet the public expectations by curing the chronic abuses of years. The perpetration of those abuses is essential to the execution of the existing compact between the friends of the Treasurer elect and the Democratic party. The considerations on each side, and to each of the individual supporters of that exemplary officer, are yet to be realized in part, both political and pecuniary. Whether the seat of Senator WATT is to be given to his Democratic competitor, or the Speakership *pro tem* is to be placed at the disposal of the opposition, will depend upon the fidelity of Messrs. Lowry, Billingfelt and Kerr to their engagements. And their fidelity in this respect will depend much upon their nerve.

So *far*, we gain nothing by the re*forms* which were promised to the people. The House, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a fair measure, and sent it up to the Senate six weeks ago. There it has been suffered to sleep until the other day. At last, in the expiring hours of the session, it is taken up, amended so that it becomes, not a measure for the protection of the Treasury, but a device to render it more than ever a stock-jobbing machine for the benefit of insiders—not a prohibition and prevention of official plunder, but actually opening still wider the cracks, so that instead of itching fingers, the whole arms of a plundering gang may be thrust in up to the shoulders—and in that more comfortable shape, it is passed by the majority, and returned to the House for a concurrence which it is not to secure. Since it is now too late to mature a new bill, the session closing to morrow, the whole business will fall to the ground, and the new Treasurer will remain master of the situation, and the ring which elected him the master of him.

This treasury reform is in two acts and the curtain is about to fall upon the first; the second will open in May, and is likely to prove a more serious matter to the people before it is finished.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN FRANCE.

Now that the Imperial government has resolved to submit the proposed reforms to a popular vote, it will be interesting to read the text of the Emperor's letter to his Prime Minister. He said:

"I think it opportune, under present circumstances, to adopt all reforms required by the constitutional government of the empire in order to put an end to the immoderate desire for a change which prevails in certain minds, and also not to leave public opinion unsettled by creating instability. The first place I accord to those reforms which refer to the constitution and the prerogative of the Senate. The constitution of 1852 had above all things to provide the government with the means of establishing authority and order, but it remained to be perfected. As long as that constitution existed the country could not have allowed the establishment of public liberties on solid bases. At the present time, when successive changes have gradually created a constitutional *regime* in harmony with the bases laid down in the plebiscite, it is important to replace it the domain of law all that more specially has reference to the preservation of legislative order, to impress a definite character upon the latest reforms, to place the constitution above all controversy, to call upon the Senate, that grand body which contains so many brilliant men, to lend to the new *regime* their most efficacious concurrence. I therefore request you to come to an understanding with your colleagues, and lay before me the draft of a *Senatus Consultum* which shall firmly fix the fundamental dispositions derived from the plebiscite of 1852, and which shall divide the legislative power between the two Chambers, and restore to the nation that portion of constituent power it had delegated to me."

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

REMINISCENCES.

"Free speech, free press, and Fremont" was the motto that the first organization, of any importance, which dared take a stand against slavery, came out under in 1856. They were very modest in their demands. Slavery was to remain where it already existed and be protected there, but was to extend no further. Heretofore, both of the great parties of the country had courted the South, and had no hesitancy in declaring slavery to be right, and should be protected. In 1852 *Gen.* Scott was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency by the Whig party, which met at Baltimore, June 16th. The slavery plank was to the point. It claimed that the Compromise Act of 1850 was right; also the Fugitive Slave Law included, was received and acquiesced in by the same party. The Democratic platform was still more emphatic, giving to the South everything she asked, and offering to give her anything she might ask in the way of extending slavery. Gen. Scott, a Southern man by birth, placed himself without hesitancy upon the Whig platform. Old Whig leaders in the South mistrusted him, or feared the influence that would be brought to bear. This, in connection with his unpopularity as a man, brought a crushing defeat upon the party, Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee, carrying all but four States, having two hundred and fifty-four electors to Scott's forty-two. This overwhelming defeat completely demolished the Whig party, and made it apparent that the popular feeling was against the agitation of Slavery, and the South would brook no half way measures. This led to the formation of the Republican party, and the first step was so taken for freedom. However, quite a revolution had taken place in public opinion, on the slavery question, through the free States, since E. P. Lovejoy, the young editor of the St. Louis *Observer*, was mobbed for defending the right, and his press thrown into the street. This was in 1836; the year following he was shot in cold blood while defending his property from a drunken pro-slavery mob, in the fair city of Alton, in the free State of Illinois. This act, if not applauded, was excused by the plea that he had no right to brave public opinion. Such was the tenor of speeches made in New York, Philadelphia and other parts of the country. But it also brought powerful champions to the standard of freedom. Horace Greeley, then but little known, came out in a bitter and strong article in the *New Yorker*, denouncing the act in the most bitter terms. Wendell Phillips, then a young man, threw his cap into the ring, and his clarion voice was heard over the land until every shackle dropped from the oppressed.

Acts of like nature, with the arrogance of the domineering pro-slavery party, had created quite a change when Fremont was nominated. His personal popularity was great, and the party, although defeated, made a splendid fight. The strongest supporters of freedom could not help but be satisfied, as it showed unerringly the way the tide was turning through the North. So plain were the indications that it shook slavery to the very foundation.

With a pliable and willing tool in the person of the President, the secession movement was placed on foot. John Brown's raid gave impetuosity to the ball. Lincoln was elected in 1860, as was desired by the South, and the war then sprung upon the people. No compromise was asked or wanted, although the North would have made almost any concession that was honorable to prevent the war. Eighteen months of defeat and disaster to our arms brought the people to realize the folly of fighting a foe and returning them the spoils of victory. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued, which met generally with the approval of the masses. At Appomattox the war closed, and freedom was achieved for an oppressed, despised and downtrodden people. The flag of the free, and not the "flaunting lie," floats over our great country. We have millions of acres to bestow upon the oppressed of every nation that flock to our shores. Our earth is full of minerals waiting for labor to convert it into gold. But to take advantage of what Providence has placed within our reach, we want a protective tariff, sustained by the people, that will prevent England and France from underselling us at home. We want the balance between exports and imports to be in favor of the exports. And the huge war debt will melt away as frost before the sunshine. Then our country will become the greatest and happiest of earth. C.

The Orphan Schools.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Aware of your columns ever being open to all matters of public interest, I desire through them to say a word for orphan schools, as very many are unacquainted with the magnitude of the work being performed by the State for the children of those who gave their lives in the service of their country. But great as this work is, the State owes to these children a debt, which she can thus only partially liquidate. Yet notwithstanding this, there are those who would deprive many of them now of one year's instruction in these schools, which many others of them have already enjoyed. Deprived by a public calamity of their natural supports, who in defence of their country sacrificed their lives to perpetuate the liberty and freedom gained so dearly by our Revolutionary fathers, it becomes the State, as an act not of *charity* but of *duty*, to afford protection to their children until they have attained such an age that they may be able to provide for themselves, and to instruct them in all those things calculated to prepare them for a successful encounter in the struggle for life. That very much of this work has been done and is still progressing, cannot be denied. But because some of these children have been provided for, that is no reasonable excuse why we should attempt now to shrink from the performance of a duty the State has justly assumed, especially now that the schools are in such good condition and every facility is afforded for greater proficiency in this work. Not only would some reduce the time of their remaining in school, but would also pay a premium of *sixty-five dollars* per annum for putting them into a state of servitude by allowing their guardians to remove them from school *ad libitum*, and put them to physical labor, requiring, instead of ten months' systematic intellectual training which they now receive in the schools established for this purpose, that they shall be sent to school four months in the year, a loss to each child of just six months' school per year. But still further, as if to add insult to injury to these wards of the State, and more effectually to insure the overthrow of the system which has won for Pennsylvania a nobler name than any other act she ever did, and which has not only excited the admiration but the imitation of adjoining States, under a false pretense of economy would reduce the appropriation per scholar to a price which of necessity must be attended either with loss to the Principals of the schools or with curtailed comforts to the children. I ask in the name of Heaven, is this economy? Is this the boasted reform which men seek? That reform which would withhold from the Orphans, and the needy that protection and support which is justly theirs. That reform which would cause the State to repudiate a debt justly owed would cause the face of every true reformer to blush with shame. Pennsylvania has assumed this work, and it would be a disgrace to her now to abandon a work of so much importance, and which has proved so successful, and the Legislators who would shrink from his duty and thus bring disgrace on her fair fame, is false to the trust reposed in him and deserves to be branded with eternal infamy. Certainly no one who has made himself acquainted with the progress of the schools would bring upon himself the just contempt of these children by using his influence contrary to their best interest. No one who has seen them in these schools, heard them recite, and sing with that rich melody which moves as it were the very soul, would abandon or in any way seek to lessen the advantages which the State has formerly provided, if there is left in his soul one spark of philanthrophy, or sympathy for the soldier or the soldier's children. UNO.

The Claims of American Labor.

In all the clamor that is kept up by the free traders in favor of low duties on imported goods, or for their entire abolition, the fact is carefully ignored that, with the extraordinary difference in the rates of labor in Europe and America, free trade means the absolute stoppage of our industry. In order to see this, we have only to compare the average weekly wages of skilled and unskilled labor, excluding foremen, overseers and clerks. We subjoin a comparison of such for eighteen branches of industry in Prussia, Saxony, Great Britain and the United States:

Branch of Industry.	Prussia.	Saxony.	Great Britain.	United States.
Cotton Mills	$ 2 88	$ 3 87	$ 7 25	$ 9 25
Woolen Mills	3 46	3 60	7 20	9 25
Worsted Mills	2 40	3 14	7 12	9 25
Sugar Refining	5 85	4 32	9 12	12 00
Iron Rolling Mills	4 02	7 43	8 70	15 00
Steel Works	2 60	8 58	13 17	15 00
Machine sh'p	3 90	5 46	9 53	15 00
Hardware, man	3 60	6 30	9 42	15 00
Edge Tools, man	2 64	7 60	11 10	15 00
Agricultural Implements, man	5 24	6 75	14 25	15 00
Firearms, man	4 20	8 17	12 63	15 00
Sugar Refining	5 85	4 32	9 12	12 00
Iron Rolling Mills	4 02	7 43	8 70	15 00
Steel Works	2 60	8 58	13 17	15 00
Machine sh'p	3 90	5 46	9 53	15 00
Hardware, man	3 60	6 30	9 42	15 00
Edge Tools, man	2 64	7 60	11 10	15 00
Agricultural Implements, man	5 24	6 75	14 25	15 00
Firearms, man	4 20	8 17	12 63	15 00
Saw, man	3 60	7 85	12 66	15 00
Gas-works	3 90	6 30	10 58	15 00
Leath'r, man	2 25	6 30	9 53	15 00
Paper Mills	3 60	6 30	9 42	15 00
Wood Sawing	3 60	6 30	9 42	15 00
Iron ship-building	6 16	11 70	16 20	24 00

One of the most extraordinary of all the delusions practiced upon the American masses by the free traders is that protection benefits capital at the expense of labor. We ask any one who is affected in any degree by this notion to look at the comparative statement of the wages of labor given above. If it shows anything at all, it shows that the mechanic is benefitted by protection and injured by free trade. The pay of the workman is his test of benefit, and here we see the proof that it is highest under protection and lowest under free trade. Under the old regulations of the Zollverein there was a practical free trade throughout the whole of Germany, superadded to which was a scale of low duties on British goods, whereby the commerce of England with Prussia became immense, and the wages of labor in Prussia sunk steadily lower and lower.

If we wish to sustain the prosperous condition of our working classes we must constantly extend the scope of our industry, and this is not possible under the operation of a free trade tariff. As the supply of hands seeking employment is a constantly increasing one, we can only satisfy their demands by augmenting our industrial operations and increasing their scale. It is not sufficient to protect industries that are important and well known; we must create new ones; we must foster experimental attempts and feeble beginnings. If there be but a single establishment engaged in any pursuit, we may be sure that ample protection, by leading to increased profits, will tempt others into the business.

In fact the whole secret of American progress in industrial pursuits lies in our paying our mechanics well, and caring properly for their interests. By that means we have secured an unfailing supply of both skilled and unskilled workmen; by that means we have been able to produce articles so much superior to the foreign (as in the matter of hardware and farm tools) as to drive competition from the market; by that means the actual wealth of the country has been largely increased, yielding a steady increasing surplus for investment in manufacturers; by that means able and enterprising mechanics have been enabled gradually to rise up to the position of employers; and in fact by that means the whole condition of the country has been improved. Low wages might be beneficial to a few great concerns, though we believe that even they would prefer not to risk a deterioration in the skill of their hands by seeking a reduction of wages to the European standard.—*Phila. N. American.*

Effect of the Amendment on the Popular Vote.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and allowing one voter to every six of the population, the following table gives the addition to the vote in each of the States named below:

States.	*Colored Pop in 1860.*	*New Voters.*
California	4 086	681
Connecticut	8 627	1,438
Delaware	21 627	3,604
Illinois	7,628	1,271
Indiana	11 428	1,905
Iowa	1,069	178
Kentucky	236,167	39 361
Maine	1,327	22
Maryland	171,131	28,522
Massachusetts	9,661	1,600
Michigan	6,799	1,133
Minnesota	259	93
New Hampshire	494	82
New Jersey	25,336	4,226
New York	49,005	8,167
Oregon	36 673	6 112
Pennsylvania	128	21
Rhode Island	3,952	9,491
Vermont	709	659
Wisconsin	1,171	195

The rate of increase in the colored population of Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1850 was 12 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 it was 6 per cent. Assuming the increase during the last decade to have been but five per cent., the State has now a colored population of about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 are males above the age of twenty one years; but there is no probability that the colored vote at the next election will exceed the ratio of 6 to 1 in the population, which will make it about 10,000, of which Philadelphia will have over 4,000.

The Banks and the Funding Bill—Letter from Treasurer Spinner.

Written to by a New York bank-president for his opinion on the bank clause of this bill, Mr. Spinner replies:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870. }

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has been received. Although all that I possess of worldly goods, save my home and furniture, is invested in United States stocks and National Bank stock, based on such Government stock, still I am in favor of reducing the rate of interest on all our Government stocks as soon as it can in any way be done, to four per cent. per annum. So you see that my idea of what can and what ought to be done is further from your views than is the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury that you regard with so much disfavor. I cannot therefore advise him to do as you desire. I should think little doubt exists that if Congress would pass a law favorable, a four per cent. stock could be negotiated in Europe, if agencies should be authorized at Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, London and Paris, where such a stock, having the interest payable quarterly in the coin of the several countries, could at any time, at one of such agencies, be transferred at the option of the holder to a new purchaser. With the money realized from such sales of such a stock the six per cent. stock on which the Government has the option to redeem, might be paid. This would include most of the stocks that are now held by this office, on trust for National Banks, as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes of such banks.

Now, if others could afford to purchase a four per cent. stock, it would seem to be no great hardship on the banks to compel them to replace the stocks so redeemed, with a four per cent. stock. While, therefore, I would agree with the proposition of the bankers of Wisconsin, as set forth in the printed slip that you were so kind as to enclose me, that the National banking system to be made free and open to all who might choose to engage in it, under certain safeguards, I would compel all new deposits for securing the redemption of circulating notes, whether of new banks or of banks now existing, to be made in a four per cent. United States stock. So far I would mix things, as you style the provisions of the proposed loan bill. This would not be a breach of good faith with the banks nor in any sense a repudiation of a contract.

I agree with you that we are not Mexicans; neither is this country Mexico; and further, that the Government is not new *in extremis*, but I insist that a course as above indicated, or that proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is not Mexican, nor in any sense taking forced loans.

There is fear that unless some fair adjustment is made to satisfy the mass of the taxpayers, they may take it into their hands to repudiate the whole debt. What, then, would become of the interests of the banks that bankers have so much at heart, and of the banks themselves? Indeed, prudent bankers should ponder well, and bear the fact constantly in mind, that next to high taxes, banks, of all institutions, are the most unpopular with the people who have votes, and who direct the legislation of the country. If the banks will join their interests with those of the people, and will ask of Congress for nothing but what is right and reasonable, they will have no trouble; but if they resist wholesome legislation for the public good because they imagine that it may possibly be against their present interests, they will find their mistake when it will be entirely too late for their salvation.

The funding of the entire national debt, at the lowest possible rate of interest, and on the best terms possible, should now be paramount to every other financial interest. When the loan shall have been advantageously placed, and the country made easy financially, the necessary details, including justice to the banks, can be easily arranged. If it shall be found that banks can not do a remunerative business on the issue of their circulating notes, based and secured by a four per cent. stock, concessions in the way of remissions of taxes or duties can be made in their favor. As the law in regard to National Bank taxation now stands, these banks are not only subject to State and municipal taxation, but their stockholders are liable to be taxed separately on their individual shares, held by them in such banks.

The General Government levies contributions on these institutions in an excessively annoying manner. The manner of assessing is very objectionable, and the aggregate amount collected is probably more than is reasonable. The General Government, through its collectors of internal revenue, exacts from each bank a license fee, and a precentage on dividends, and on undivided profits. Through this office it collects percentage on three other items, viz: On circulation, on deposits and on capital, aggregating about six million dollars, and probably about three million dollars through Internal Revenue. Should the duty on circulation only be remitted, it would, to a great extent, compensate the banks for the difference of interest as now received on the stocks held by them, and the proposed four per cent. stock, as proposed in future to be held in trust by this office to secure the redemption of their circulating notes.

The National banks acted nobly, and stood by the people during the war. It is hoped that they will continue in their patriotic course by again aiding the Government in placing the loans with the interest at a low figure, so that the people will be satisfied, and so that repudiation will not be able to raise its hateful head in the land. F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Wonderful Escape.

In a letter from the master of the ship Surprise dated at Shanghai, China, February 1, and just received at New York, occurs a story of escape from apparently certain death at sea, scarcely less strange than the boldest of Captain Marryatt's or of Charles Reede's invention. The Surprise sailed from New York October 6, 1869, for Shanghai. The captain writes:

"At half-past twelve, midnight, of January 29, the second mate with his watch were aloft reefing the mizzen topsail, when William A. Joy, a small boy belonging to Nantucket, fell from the weather quarter of the yard overboard, just clearing the weather mizzen channels, but striking heavily on one of the boat davit chains.

"I saw him fall, but did not have the remotest idea that we could save him, not only for the reason that the night was very dark and stormy, with a heavy sea running, but because I supposed he was severely injured by his fall, and, encumbered by his clothing, he would sink immediately.

"However, I called all hands, shortened sail, wore ship round on the port tack, and stood on for about fifteen minutes, when some of the men forward thought they heard a cry. Shortly I wore ship again on to the starboard jack, as we were when he went overboard, and as the ship came up to the wind, we all heard him crying out on our weather bows. Coming to, with everything aback, brought him right under the weather quarter, when he was hauled in with a bowline thrown over him, apparently uninjured.

"He was naked, having undressed himself, oil clothes and sea boots, &c., in the water—no small feat of itself for a boy less than 14, and small of his age. His left arm was badly injured, but he had not felt it in the water.

"I consider this one of the most miraculous escapes from drowning I ever heard of, not only that the youngster should keep himself up for forty-five minutes, but that we should find him in such a dark night."

THE San Domingo treaty is not likely to receive much further discussion in the Senate. If not recommitted promptly it will probably be withdrawn. The President will then send another Commission to the island for the purpose of securing an amendment to certain articles of the treaty, and also for the purpose of agreeing definitely and positively upon the amount of the debt of the Republic. This has already been done to the satisfaction of the President, but inasmuch as a number of Senators desire further information and guarantees in this direction, every effort will be made to obtain them.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices. ap4

A Remarkable Change of Front.

The *Genius of Liberty*, Democratic organ in Fayette county, says: The Harrisburg *Patriot*, on the first introduction of the Omnibus Railroad bill, attacked it with "might and main," and called upon the constituents of Senators and Representatives to watch with a jealous eye their votes on this bill. But lo! the magic wand of the entrancer Wallace was waved, and the *Patriot* eat its own words and came out as strenuously for this swindle, as it had vehemently opposed it at first. Why this sudden change? A movement of this kind on the State Treasury, whereby nine or ten million dollars were to be filched from the tax payers, was of course backed by a heavy fund. Nothing less than a handsome "come down" could have made Myers & Co. eat the following words, "in which they warned the people against this monstrous swindle." Hear its first notes:

"The knowing ones in legislative circles whisper ominously, the kings of the ring are full of business, the harpies who prey upon the souls of men are whetting their beaks for another onslaught. A powerful combination is being formed to outrage the people. An infamous wrong is about to be perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the State under the guise of the advancement of her interests. The proceeds of the sale of the public works, amounting to six millions of dollars, are to be swept out of the Treasury and replaced by a bogus security. The half million of dollars that come annually from that source to pay the interest on our debt, are to be sent to swell the coffers of a mammoth corporation and the law and the Constitution are to be violated at its command.

"The shadowy outlines of a gigantic scheme begin to grow distinct, and to portray, to those who will use their senses, the well developed plans of astute and able men, who hesitate at nothing in the interest of the creature they serve. A railway project through the barren region of Tioga, Potter and McKean, is the excuse for this proposed depletion of the Treasury, this is the great good that is to repay the State for the contemplated burglary.

"Senators and Representatives, consider before you act! Constituents and tax payers, watch with a jealous eye the votes of your Senators and Representatives until the session closes! It shall be our duty to watch and speak."

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Bubonocecle or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that stimulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the heat. It promotes digestion, and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the great vegetable remedy tend to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is so gradual as to be entirely free from violence. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the system, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous exciter, is sure, sooner or later, to undermine the diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition, the better, and it is the peculiar property of the Bitters to restore it to regular and healthful action without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended this rare remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, dick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., }
(late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) }

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of State and Government tax. J. D. SCULLY,
ap7:w51. Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

DR. L. H. WILLARD.

Has removed his office and residence to the corner of OHIO and BEAVER STREETS, Allegheny city. ap5

EVILS OF LIFE INSURANCE
BY
GEORGE ALBREE.
For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
ap5 119 Wood St.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
ap4:w42

FISH! FISH!!

NEW CODFISH.
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits.
SMOKED SALMON.
BLOATER HERRINGS, in boxes, 100 and 50s.
PICKLED SALMON.
HOLLAND HERRINGS.
LAKE HERRINGS. In half bbls and kits.
WHITE FISH, in half bbls, and kits.
SARDINES, ¼ lb. and ½ lb. cans.
For sale at low rates by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
mh19:WS:eoT 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Persons going to housekeeping would do well to call and see our fine STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE.
Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS, all selling at very low prices. ap2

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8:w97 General Superintendent.

PRODUCE.

Fresh Butter.	Early Rose Potatoes.
Fresh Eggs,	Peach Blow do.,
Dried Fruit,	Rockeye do.,
White Beans,	Sweet Cider,
Green Apples,	Cider Vinegar,
Sorghum Molasses,	Brooms,
Apple Butter,	Onions, &c.,

Receiving daily and for sale by
WM. C. ARMSTRONG,
ap4 25 Market street.

CHEESE.
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.
We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.
McCORD & CO.
mh30

OPERA WEAR.
Shawls and Cloths.
NEW GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(*Successors to BATES & BELL,*)
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
ap4

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh22

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.
AT 30 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm. H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWAR

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Marland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

and

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5, 1870.

The Stock Exchange to-day voted 180 to 141 to authorize the Building Committee to procure a new location and erect a new building. The money market was easy and the demand on call promptly at 6 per cent. The bank reserve consists largely of specie and 3 per cent. certificates. Plain greenbacks scarce and the banks are borrowing among themselves. Sterling firm at 8½@8¾. Gold firm; opened at 12, touched 11⅞ and 12⅛, and closed at 12. Carrying rates 4½@6 per cent. Clearances $35,000,000.

Governments show some speculative spirit and are firm apparently in sympathy with the impression that the Committee on Ways and Means are almost unanimously opposed to the funding bill. There is a marked scarcity and it is difficult to fill liberal orders at near the market prices. Coupons of '81, 6's @114½; do. '62, 110¾@110½; do. '64, 109¾@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do. new, 108¾@108¾; do. '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@108¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106½; currency 6's, 112@112½; Central Pacifics, 91¾@92.

State bonds firm; new Tennessee higher under speculative movement; Missouris, 92¾; Old Tennessee, 59; new do, 53½; old Virginia, 69¾; new do, 69; Old North Carolina 46½; new do 22.

Stocks steady but dull: St. Paul, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail are the more active shares.

Canton, 65; Cumberland, 32½; Western Union Telegraph, 82½; Quicksilver, 24½; Mariposa, 5½; preferred, 12¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 20; American Express, 38; United States Express, 46½; Pacific Mail, 36½; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 20½; Reading, 94¾; do. preferred, 48; Harlem, 141½; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 86½; Illinois Central, 140½; Pittsburgh, 99. Northwestern, 72½; do. preferred, 84½; Rock Island, 117½; New Jersey Central, 94½; Ohio & Mississippi, 61¾; do. preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 39½; do. preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Dubuque, 107; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $79,683,907; currency, $3,445,927; general balance, $83,223,102.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109; Eighty one's, 114; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; do. 1865, Consols, 108½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109; Ten Forties, 106½; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 82½; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 97½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 17; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84½; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, per £	$5,47	$5,48
Paris, per franc	21¼	23½
Berlin, thaler	81	83
Frankfort, florin	46¼	48

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112; United States Sixes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108½; do. do. 1867 109¼; do. do. 1868, 109. Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90½; Cy Pacific, 112; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise is more active, and with an improved, and, in some instances, reduced stocks, prices are considerably stronger and tending upward. For grain there is an active demand, and with very meagre arrivals and reduced stocks, prices are higher. Here is a very striking illustration of the point we made the other day in regard to the demand for anything being very much restricted, so long as values are depreciating: the instant an upward movement sets in, everybody wants to buy. The provision trade is also more active and steadier, and holders are not as anxious to press sales as they were two or three weeks ago. As we intimated in our last report, Sugars are firmer and higher in the east, and while there is an improved demand, there is not much of an advance here as yet. For butter and eggs, there is a continued steady demand and prices are well sustained.

APPLES—Continue sluggish but unchanged; sales in a regular way at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9¢@9¼; Pots 7¾.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, while common and inferior is abundant and very dull; sales of prime to choice at 37@40.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2,25, the outside figure for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE — Dull but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburge at 16½c; Ohio Goshen, 17¾c; New York Goshen, 18¢@18½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, 23@23½c in jobbing lots, and 25@26c in a retail way.

DENMINAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@91 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and dull with a supply largely in excess of the present demand. It is expected, however, that the demand will improve very soon. We continue to quote Apples at 6¼@7¼c. Peaches 7½@8½c for quarters, 9¢@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13¢@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—Steady with regular sales at 23 cents.

FLOUR—Market more active, the demand having improved somewhat, though it is mainly local, while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $6@6½ for spring; $5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7½ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted, though prices as yet are not quotably higher. We continue to quote at $1,10 for fair to prime Red. Oats in @1,15, to arrive, and, with limited receipts active demand, and the market is almost bare; we now quote at 45@46 bu. Corn—dealers are offering to buy at 75@76 for ear and 80 for shelled, with sacks furnished. Rye is also scarce and higher; dealers offering to buy at 88@90. Barley is firmer but unchanged; 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

HOMINY—Is scarce and higher; we now quote at $6@6½ per bbl.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf and track, at $15@20, as to quality.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; $1,20@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

ONIONS—In fair demand with regular sales at $2,50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The only new feature we have to notice is an advance in Clear Sides. Shoulders, 12 for Plain and 13¼ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Rubbed, and 17 for Clear; Plain Hams, 16, and Sugar Cured 17¢@17½c. Lard, 15 @15¼ in tierces, and 16 in kegs. Dried Beef, 19@19½. Mess Pork, $27½.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at 45@55 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Primo Tennessee quoted at 9¢@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is firm but the demand is light, and the sales mostly of a retail character, as round lots do not appear to be wanted at present prices. We continue to quote at $8@8¾. Timothy is scarce and firm at $6. Flaxseed, nominal at $2,15, and market almost bare.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

The oil market was quiet to-day and devoid of anything new or important. Crude is firmer, under the influence of the advices from above, but the inquiry is only moderate, especially at the advance, as buyers generally seem to be pretty confident that it will react again soon. In refined there is nothing doing, and as the wires were down there were no telegrams from the east, and operators were in the dark, in regard to the eastern markets.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, the market is firmer, but the demand continues light, though the offerings are not by no means large. Spot or seller this month is quoted it 11¾ bid, and 11¾@11¾ asked; seller May, 11¾ bid; buyer all year nominal at 14@14½.

REFINES.

Market very quiet—no sales reported. April quoted at 25½; May, 26; June, 26¼; May to August, 26¾; buyer all year, 30 bid.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 298 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 451 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....949 bbls.

SHIPMENTS BY W. P. & P. PT. W. & C. R. R.

Fairview Oil Works, 100 bbls refined to consignees, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fairview Oil Works, 50 bbls refined to consignees, St. Louis, Mo.

Total.....150 bbls

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 129 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Total.....379 bbls.

SHIPMENTS EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 458 bbls ref. oil to A. R. McHenry, Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 378 bbls benzine, to A. R. McHenry, Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton firmer; sales 1500 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9120 bbls, heavy and without decided change; sales 6200 bbls at $4,35@4,55 for superfine State and western; $4,65@5,30 for extra State; $4,60 @5,45 for extra western; $5,15@6,10 for white wheat extra; $4,80@6,50 for R. H O; $6@5,60 for extra St. Louis; $6,10@8 for good choice. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4,25@5. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firm; receipts 350 bbls western at $1,04¼@1,05 free, chiefly $1,05; sales 60 bbls pailed at $1,06. Grain—Wheat—receipts 18,320 bush, dull and unchanged; sales 32,000 bush at $1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, delivered; $1,21 for winter red southern; Illinois, $1,21@1,23; for winter red and amber western in store and delivered, and $1,37 for white western. Rye quiet, with sales of 200 bush western at $1. Barley dull, with sales of 1200 bush two rowed State at 82c and 5000 bush prime Canada West at $1,00. Barley malt in fair request, with sales of 8800 bush at 80@90c for State and $1@ 1,05 for Canada West. Receipts of corn, 4,10 bush; scarce and 1c better. Sales of 31,000 bush at $1,07@1,08 for new mixed western, $1,08@1,10 for old do and $1,10@1,11 for new Yellow Jersey and Penna. Receipts of oats, 2754 bush—firmer and more active, with sales of 52,000 bush at 58@59c for western in store, 58½c for do afloat and 62@65c for Ohio and State. Rice dull at 5@6 cents for Carolina. Coffee very dull. Sugar firm, with sales 1,749 hhds at 9¼@10c for Cuba and 9¾@10¾c for Portorico; also 1,500 bgs Havana at 10¾c. Molasses quiet with sales 550 hhds at 44c for Muscovado and 52½@82c for Porto Rico. Hops quiet at 15@50c for American. Petroleum firm at 14¾@14¾c for crude and 26½@28½c for refined. Linseed Oil dull at 86@87c for western in store, 88

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Wilkinsburg.

The citizens of this place can be accommodated with the latest reading matter by calling on or leaving orders with Creelman & Stevenson, notion and news dealers. They are agents for the DAILY GAZETTE, which is delivered by carriers at fifteen cents per week. All orders promptly attended to.

Work has been commenced on the Allegheny Park.

"The Bible in the Schools" question is attracting some attention in this locality at present.

The Board of Health for the second time failed to meet yesterday afternoon, for want of a quorum.

Notice.—Attachments will be issued for all witnesses in the gambling cases who have been subpoenaed and fail to put in an appearance at half past nine o'clock this morning.

A new well was struck on Friday at West Hickory, which is known as the Harmley well, and is doing about forty barrels per day. Developments are improving in that vicinity.

Maggie Duffey called Alderman Butler's attention yesterday to the fact that James Broderick had threatened to do her "severe bodily harm." James will be arrested if the police can find him.

It is said that the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad are about commencing work on the new track to be laid across the river at Rouseville to Oil City. This is to avoid the heavy grade.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Rachel Morgan, a colored woman who died suddenly at her residence, No. 109 Monterey street, Allegheny, Monday evening. The jury found that she died of heart disease.

Fifteenth Amendment.—By reference to an advertisement on the first page of today's paper, it will be seen our colored citizens have their arrangements completed for their grand procession on the 26th instant, no doubt it will be one of the grandest turnouts ever witnessed by our citizens.

A Gate.—Sarah Epps and Mrs. Lines are neighbors, residing on Union alley. The former is colored and the latter white. They have had a disagreement about a gate, valued at two dollars, which Miss Epps charges Mrs. Lines with demolishing. Alderman Thomas has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Lines.

The several committees of arrangements appointed by the people of Allegheny county to get up the XVth Amendment Jubilee, together with the State Executive Committee, are notified to meet in the hall of the Colored Public School House, on Miller street, this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted.
JOHN PECK, Chairman, *pro. tem.*
S. A. NEALE, Secretary.

The Burglar.—Mr. Robert Bruce made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging James Kelly with larceny. Mr. B. identified some of the goods recovered as a part of those stolen from his house some time since. Mr. Saint, of Sharpsburg, who was the owner of the overcoat stolen from the house, identified and traced to Kelly, identified the coat and made information, charging Kelly with the larceny of it. Kelly is still in jail waiting a hearing.

Iron Ore.—There have been found adjacent to the town of Cumberland, Allegheny county, Md., and bordering on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and Baltimore and Ohio railroad, large and rich deposits of iron ore on the lands of Mr. James M. Jones. In view of the fact that a large rolling mill is now being erected in Cumberland by the E. & O. Railroad Company, and of the superiority of the coke made from the coal and the abundance of wood, the ore are well worthy the attention of our iron masters.

Personal.—We are glad to learn that our esteemed young friend, Charles M. Gearing, Esq., formerly of this city, has been admitted into the old established and reliable real estate and auction firm of Messrs. Chambers, Cannon & Co., Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Gearing has a whole army of friends in these parts who will be pleased to learn of his success in his new western home, and possessing shrewd business abilities and being honorable in all dealings, he must prove a valuable acquisition to the firm into whose partnership he has been admitted.

Dentistry.—For good and cheap dentistry, go to Dr. Gillespie, 246 Penn street. A skillful dentist, courteous and obliging to his patrons, possessed of the improvements pertaining to his profession; makes a specialty of extracting teeth by the use of his *improved* laughing gas, which he warrants successful and perfectly *safe* in every case where he administers it. His great experience in its use is a safe guarantee to all who may wish to avoid the pain of teeth extracting. No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered. His office is at 246 Penn street.

The Oldest Inhabitant.—Yesterday morning some excitement was created in Sharpsburgh by the finding of the skeleton of a medium sized man. Some workmen in the employ of Mr. Nicholas Altmeyer, while digging a road up Sharp Hill, unearthed the curiosity. A knife blade, five inches in length, made of deer horn, was found sticking in the skull behind one ear. Dr. W. G. Osterloh took charge of the skeleton, and after examination pronounced it that of a white man. The theory is that the unfortunate deceased came to his death at the hands of Indians. That must have been many years ago, as they were furnished with steel knives almost a hundred years back. Major Montzhemier has the knife on exhibition.

Youthful Depravity.

Our rising generation is not a model class, judging from several representatives who appeared before Mayor Callow yesterday. They were four boys ranging in ages from eight to fourteen years. Two of them had been arrested on West street, Third ward, for throwing stones, damaging window glass and using lamps and playing smash generally. The other two were brought up for stealing eggs, chickens and other things, in the First ward, their last offence being the robbing of a hen roost on the premises of Mr. Ferguson. The four youthful criminals were locked up and will doubtless [illegible] before this morning.

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EDUCATIONAL

Board of Controllers of the Allegheny District—Regular Monthly Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny Public Schools was held yesterday, Tuesday evening, April 5, 1870, at half past seven o'clock, in the Common Council chamber, Rev. Joseph King, in the chair.

Members present — Messrs. Barker, Brown, Borland, Benney, Chadwick, Claney, Dunlap, Dennison, Eaton, Francis, Hillerich, Haney, Kallock, Miller, Mussler, Marthens, McConnell, Nesbit, Patterson, Parke, Riggs, Torrence, Trimble, White and President King.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the Visiting Committees of the several wards were then presented and read.

Mr. Eaton, in making report of the Second ward schools, said that the schools were in a flourishing condition but that they had lost two of their most experienced teachers, who had been induced to go to Pittsburgh, where they had received higher salaries, and they would in all probability lose two more for the same cause.

The committee of the Third ward reported the election of Miss S. Sample to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation. The appointment was confirmed.

In the Fourth ward Miss L. Lyon was appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Matchett. The appointment was confirmed.

In the Sixth ward the resignation of Miss Boland was reported, and the election of Miss Orr to fill the vacancy approved.

Nothing of importance was reported from the Seventh and Eighth wards.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported the schools in good working condition. The Committee also reported the resignation of Miss A. Packer and the nomination of Miss Mary M. Ware to fill the vacancy. The nomination was confirmed.

A number of small bills were presented and approved.

The Secretary reported the amount of salaries paid in the several wards during the month of March as follows:

First Ward	$ 742 00
Second Ward	1,129 00
Third Ward	1,210 00
Fourth Ward	1,178 00
Fifth Ward	587 50
Sixth Ward	660 00
Seventh Ward	600 00
Eighth Ward	219 63
Colored School	197 00
Music Teacher	200 00
Total	$6,691 50

The report of the enrollment and attendance was then presented by the Secretary:

Wards.	Enrollment.	Av. Attend.
1st	592	528
2d	1,154	1,027
3d	1,304	1,117
4th—1st precinct	500	443
4th—2d precinct	636	605
5th	562	447
6th	742	624
7th—No 1	96	79
7th—No 2	101	226
7th—No 3	278	236
8th	197	169
Colored school	177	127
Total	6,252	5,349

The report was accepted.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Trimble said that there was a report that the Bible was not read in the schools in the Seventh ward.

Mr. Haney said that the Bible never had been read in that school and he would further state that there were a number of Catholic children in that school who would not attend if the Bible was read in the school.

The President read an extract from the State Superintendent's report stating that the Bible was considered a text book and should not be omitted from the list.

Mr. Haney said that he thought there was nothing of that character in the law.

Dr. Riggs asked what the law was on the subject.

Mr. Francis thought it was not policy to agitate the question any further, that it would probably come up soon enough.

Mr. Marthens submitted the following:

Whereas, The common school is the only rational method of rearing a homogenous people, where all classes may learn and grow up together, and thereby become fitted both to rule and to obey, which is the glory of our republic: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Controllers of Allegheny City view the public school system as the great means under Heaven of joining into one harmonious people the heterogeneous multitudes that flock to our shores and that fits them for the great responsibilities, both as citizens and rulers, which thereby devolve upon them.

Resolved, That whoever attempts to break down our school system by claiming a share of its funds that he may draw off from our public nurseries a portion of the pupils to give them a sectarian and exclusive education is an enemy to our country's peace and good government.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, to the President of the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh so that he may lay them before his Board, with a view of bringing out a spirit of determined adherence to our nobler policy of universal education, and no exclusiveness.

The paper was accepted.

Mr. Francis moved the adoption of the first resolution.

The first resolution was adopted.

Mr. Marthens now arose and read a manuscript as follows:

Until quite lately it was undreamed by us that there should or could be any opposition to the continuance of Common Schools, by intelligent people, or by *any* people except the most illiterate; for we had been under the delusion that each individual citizen had a stake in the good government of our country, which would impel him to unite with all the rest for its preservation. But recently our eyes have been partially opened by movements in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to the fact that there is a *sect* among us, of great and increasing strength, which have selfish and sectarian civil doctrines so compactly united, that they cannot be sundered; and that these doctrines are, unfortunately, incompatible with freedom of education.

The system upon which the Roman church is built is autocratic, and allows no rights of private judgment in its votaries. Its Pontiff long ago decreed that freedom of education was contrary to the law of the church; there is consequently in no land where his rule is acknowledged at this day any such thing as education apart from priestly instruction, nor will there be any here if once they get the power. And even now they are looking forward to the time when this will happen, and think it not very remote. Patriotism then demands of us that we prepare for the combat; for if a sect once succeed in securing to itself a portion of our educational funds, upon any pretence, the school system dies. And if it dies from such a cause, then anarchy and religious war will soon take the place of our now peaceful condition.

The question of Bible reading in the schools is supposed by many good citizens to be the great and only one upon which a conflict with the Papal church will be required. But they are greatly mistaken. That question has been raised merely as a thin entering wedge, to be succeeded by the greater one of a division of the school fund, and it will split and shatter our school system to pieces as certainly as once arrested. Romanists say that they cannot consistently send their children to schools wherein their own version of the Scriptures is not used; but this is a mere pretence, for no sooner do they find some board sufficiently compliant to order a discontinuance of Bible readings, than they exclaim that they cannot consistently send their children to an Atheistical school! Some of the more outspoken have indeed already distinctly and authoritatively informed us that the entire exclusion of the Bible will in no degree reconcile their sect to our schools, that nothing short of direct Romanist teaching will suffice.

The well being, nay, the very existence of our Government, demands that the children of the land shall be brought up in habits of entire equality—as much like the children of one's own family as possible. The Roman church is our great hindrance in this good work, because it says, "I am holier than thou;" and while its devotees flow in upon us in vast numbers, to grasp the pecuniary and honorable prizes that are equally open to all, they ostematisously build their own orphan asylums, their own hospitals, and provide their own cemeteries for their own dead exclusively—proving that, whether living or dead, they are thoroughly inflated with the notion of their own superior sanctity! While we cannot help being offended by these things, we say nothing. When, however, our political life is touched we demand that all shall stand on one and the same platform. Let us then pledge ourselves to guard the school system with increased vigilance against the assaults of the foe, and indignantly frown down every attempt to subtract from that fund, which, in its entirety, will continue to scatter blessings over the land, but which, if divided, will become a root of bitterness, whose fruit will be to us and our prosperity the source of unnumbered evils.

Mr. Nesbit moved the adoption of the second resolution.

Mr. Francis desired to know if there had been any attack made upon the system in this State, or if there had been any application to divide the School Fund in this city. He thought this resolution was premature, and appeared to be an attempt to force a conflict which would doubtless come soon enough.

Mr. Nesbit said that he would give the resolutions his hearty support. He thought the importance of the subject was overlooked in a great measure. The question was not whether an attempt had been made to divide the fund in this State or in this city. The attempt had been made in other States and other cities, and it was only a question of time as to when it would be made here. He thought it prudent so guard against it.

A number of other members made brief speeches on the question, after which the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nesbit, the entire paper was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Claney offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to inquire if some of the wards had not more teachers than they were entitled to.

After a considerable amount of talk and numerous amendments, the resolution, as originally offered, was adopted.

Mr. Francis, a resolution instructing the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to report a basis of average attendance upon which wards shall be entitled to teachers for the coming year, based on the attendance for the year. Adopted.

Mr. Dennison stated that he had heard there had been some legislation during the present session giving power to this board to levy additional school tax this year. If such was not the case, there should be such legislation, as it was necessary if the city was desirous of keeping good teachers to increase their salaries.

While the matter was under discussion the Board adjourned.

THE EDUCATORS' WORK.

Second Day at the Institute—Discussions and Essays — Music and Lectures—Class Drills and Other Exercises.

The Institute was opened at nine o'clock by the singing of the "Coronation" hymn, followed with prayer by Rev. J. Bittinger, D.D., of Sewickley. Prof. Brubacker lead the audience in another song.

Dr. Bittinger was then introduced, and delivered the opening lecture on Geography. He divided his subject into three parts, 1st, History, 2d Science, and 3d, How to teach it. He dwelt particularly upon the first division, "History," tracing it from the earliest times, and illustrating by numerous citations, the theory of teaching geography by connecting it with historical facts.

General discussion next ensued upon the subject "Should children be allowed to use the text book in reciting oral lessons," The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Still and Brubacker. It was followed by a recess of five minutes.

Prof. Bailey next took the stand and discussed "elocution," dwelling particularly upon *emphasis* and illustrating by pertinent illustrations the difference between *sound* and *sense*.

Prof. Townsend resumed his lecture on "Civil Government," presenting the subject in topical form on the blackboard. The Professor is an experienced educator and lecturer, and never fails to make his "talks" entertaining and profitable.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with musical exercises, Prof. Brubacker presiding at the organ.

As the first performance, Miss Rachel McClane read a very finely written and practical essay on "The Teacher's Work," which seemed to be highly appreciated by her listeners. The essay exhibited thought, an observant mind, and a trenchant style of communicating the results of mental effort, in the highest degree creditable.

Prof. James Thompson now delivered a lecture on "Language." Language should be taught in connection with *spelling*: he would give the child a *word* and have him use it in connection with others, and make a complete sentence.

After a recess of five minutes, Prof. Benjamin Jones gave a class exercise on arithmetic. The teacher had a class of twenty-six pupils from his school in Birmingham, and taught them principally on "Fractions." He accompanied the drill with an explanation of his theory of teaching arithmetic.

Prof. Brubacker sung "How I love my Mountain Home," when Prof. Bailey continued his remarks on "Elocution." Several amusing anecdotes and recitations infused life into this department.

The Institute adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened up with the singing of the song "Sweet Bye and Bye," after which the Rev. E. Y. Garrette was introduced and delivered a lecture on "The Teachers of our Public Schools." He thought the teacher occupied one of the most responsible positions in the world. The teacher had the forming and directing of the minds of the children. The influence of the teacher would live forever either for the weal or woe of the pupil. There were certain characteristics which teachers should possess. First, They should be intelligent; they should be mentally fit for the position. The teacher should have heart power—that is be in full sympathy with the work. All likely societies and organizations and enthusiasm should be engaged. This was why as a general rule women were better than men. They were intensely in earnest generally in anything in which they were engaged.

"Oasses in the Desert," a recitation by Miss Selina Ackley, was the next performance. The lady evinced unusual excellence of composition; the thought was original, and the language simple and clear. At the close she was rewarded with applause.

Prof. Miller sang a pathetic ballad which was well received. A recess of five minutes followed.

The Rev. George P. Hays next followed with a lecture on "Fashionable Education." At the close of this lecture the President announced that Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, would give an elocutionary entertainment, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the hall. Prof. Charles Townsend, of New York, will also deliver one of his characteristic lectures on "the Signs we Hang Out."

The Allegheny Quartette Club will be in attendance and interpersed the exercises with music. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock—free to all who purchase a ticket for 50 cents.

The evening session of the Institute then closed with a song by Prof. Brubacker.

PLEASANT OCCASION.

How Pittsburgh Teachers Sensibly Enjoy Themselves—Speech, Sentiment, Supper, Song and Enjoyment.

The second annual re-union of the teachers of the Pittsburgh Public Schools was held last evening at the Ralston school house, (old Fifth ward,) and a more pleasant or more enjoyable occasion was never afforded the friends of popular education. There assembled several hundred couples of ladies and gentlemen, teachers and invited guests, which went to make up an audience conspicuous for intelligence, beauty and brilliancy. The meeting organized by electing Prof. Andrew Burtt, chairman, a gentleman who showed in his high toned and exact executive order, a capacity for the position which few others could claim. The exercises opened with a charming vocalization by the Allegheny Quartette club, Messrs. W. H., and W. B. Slack, W. Darling and Harry Hurner, entitled "Love, Friendship and Truth." After this glorious offering, Prof. A. Burtt made a happy and pleasing speech, in which he explained the object of the occasion—that of inculcating a friendly feeling and relationship between the teachers of the city and those interested in their great work. The gentleman spoke tersely and to the point, and received not only the earnest attention of the audience but likewise the heartiest of applause.

Next sentimental toasts followed in the subjoined order:

1—Our country, the ladder which directs the nations of the earth to holier destiny.

Appropriately responded to by Prof. M. A. McCrum of the High School.

2—Intelligence, the life-blood of Liberty and Progress.

Responded to by Mr. A. W. Foster.

3—The Civil Law, the bulwark which agesshave erected for the protection of the people.

Eloquently responded to by W. C. Moreland, Esq., who dealt with the subject in an able manner, eliciting the heartiest and most enthusiastic applause.

4—To provide for the education of the people is the prime duty of the State.

Appropriately responded to by S. Murphy, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, Armstrong county.

5—True education developes physical, moral and intellectual health.

Sensibly responded to by Prof. Philotus A. Dean of the High School.

6—Odds and ends of school experience.

Responded to in brief and matter of fact style by Prof. R. H. Fulton.

The various toasts were interspersed with fine vocal offerings by the Allegheny Quartette Club. At the conclusion of the exercises the entire party adjourned to the dining hall, where an excellent supper was in waiting. After refreshment the party indulged in tripping the "light fantastic toe," which was kept up till after midnight. The occasion was decidedly pleasant and reflected much credit to all concerned. We are proud of our teachers and proud to know that they can enjoy themselves in a sensible manner.

Wanted—Everybody to know that Megraw's No. 45 Hand street, is the best place in the city to get tobacco, snuff, cigars, everything of the best character and warranted. Megraw has a large stock on hand. It is full, and comprises all the latest novelties in the line of pouches, meerschaums, pipes, and other articles needed by the smoker.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, April 5.—The case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. James Benney, Jr., and Joseph Dilworth, previously reported, was resumed and was on trial when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

112 Jacoby vs Schoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs. owners of steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners of steamboat "Gray Fox" vs Millingar, McCoy & Co.
194 Brown vs Seiforth.
208 Seitz vs Brown.
209 Same vs same.
134 (O. L.) Waring & King vs Miller & Co.
101 (O. L.) Napier vs Darlington.
91 (O. L.) McMannus vs A.V.R.R. Co.
92 (O. L.) Trax vs same.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, April 5.—The case of Snodgrass for use vs. Snodgrass, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $447.53.

The next case taken up was that of Sumner & Co. vs. Updegraff et ux. Action in replevin for a sewing machine. The plaintiffs, it is alleged, leased to Mrs. Updegraff in July, 1868, a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine at five dollars per month, with the privilege to purchase it at the regular retail price of eighty-five dollars, to be sustained an irreproachable character, is a widower, his wife having died some three years since. Among the members of his congregation was a young lady, daughter of a widow formerly residing in the Third ward, Allegheny. The young lady held the position of teacher in the Third ward schools, and was well educated. While pursuing the study of the languages her mind became affected, and it was found necessary to send her to an asylum in the east for treatment. After remaining there for some time, she returned to her home, but a relapse occurred, and she was again placed under treatment. Finally she was pronounced entirely cured, and returned home. The young lady was of prepossessing appearance and pleasing address, and with the pastor, as well as with the members of the congregation, a great favorite. It is alleged that the pastor became a suitor for her heart and hand, and was finally accepted, and that the young lady has in her possession numerous letters from the pastor, showing the pecuniary relations existing, and, it is said, referred to the promise of marriage, and agreeing upon June, 1870, as the time for the wedding. It is further alleged by the young lady that the Doctor has recently expressed his determination not to marry her, giving as a reason her mental weakness. The friends of the young lady assert that she is as rational as any person; that mentally and physically she is as healthy as ever she was, and that the real cause of the failure on the part of the Doctor to fulfill the contract is that he is engaged to a young lady in Wilmington, Delaware."

We have not listened to either side of the story. We do not believe that the lady or the reverend gentleman ever desired a publication of the public scandal. It was a matter in the province of a Presbytery of the Assembly to decide. Instead of referring it to a court of frail Public Opinion, it should have been submitted to an Ecclesiastical Court to have been decided, as to the depth of the minister's offending against the laws of justice and humanity. The high minded, to whom we look with such confidence in this country, and that he had inserted his brother's name in the deed on condition that he (the brother) would go to Missouri and settle on the land. After the brother's death, the defendant erased his name from the deed, to the lasting injury, it is alleged to the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and county to pay the costs.

Martin Dunschisen, against whom there was an information for surety of the peace, Stewart Robinson prosecutor. The parties have had a little trouble about a piece of property in Penn township, which they both claim to have a title to. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of prosecution, and give bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.

John Black, indicted jointly with William Barney for entering a dwelling-house with intent to commit a felony, was placed on trial alone, Barney not having been arrested. It was alleged by William Mills, the prosecutor, that the accused had forcably entered his dwelling-house. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box, and the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

Jefferson Douglas, indicted for burglary and larceny of J. B. Thompson. The variety store kept by the prosecutor on Liberty street was entered some two months since and a number of articles stolen away, among which were four revolvers. Jacob Barnes was arrested and plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to the work house. While there he implicated Douglass in the burglary. On the testimony of Barnes, who was brought from the work house as a witness in the case and testified that Douglass and he went to the back entrance of the store and Douglass entered by climbing over the fence, and he watched outside until Douglass returned with the goods, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

270 Com. vs. Elijah Hall.
272 " Jno. C. Patch et al.
58 " Caroline Schubart.
254 " Jno. Myer et al.
311 " Henry Taylor et al.
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LIST FOR THURSDAY.

255 Com. vs. Jno. W. Renouf.
330 " Frank Elder et al.
298 " W. B. Newell.

Meat Inspector's Report for March, 1870.

The number of shops visited during month was seventy-two, out of which number I have classed twenty-one as being number one, forty-five as being number two, and six as being number three.

I have condemned seven calves belonging to farmers, on account of being too young for market, the offenders being ignorant of the city code in relation thereto, and living some distance from the city, were permitted to take them home.

The cow that died in Michael Barret's stable, and dressed by Andrew Socher and Frederick Frankenbach, butchers, an account of which was published in the daily paper, is still under investigation. The parties charged with this contemptable act are still skulking around to evade the vigilance of the police, to escape that just punishment that they richly deserve, it matters not what disposition was made of this meat, whether they worked it up into Bologna sausage or cast it into the river. I publish their names to the world that the public may know whom to trust for wholesome meat. No butcher could or would, if he had any self respect, would risk his reputation by engaging in so villainous a traffic.

In my next monthly report I hope to give a final report of the above case.

You will see by the above account that I have increased class No. 1 to twenty-one, No. 2 to forty-five and No. 3 has been reduced to six, which speaks well and shows a disposition on their part to reform.
THOMAS W. LINDSAY,
Meat Inspector.
Pittsburgh, March 31, 1870.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thos. F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

Wm. Patton to Ann B. Clark, March 15, 1870; lot 14 by 65 ft. on Stringer st., Allegheny City. $450
Richard Reddy to John Dullard, March 26, 1870; lot 20 by 45 ft. on Dennees alley, 16 h ward, Pittsburgh. $175
Henry Hooly to Genevieve Willis, March 26, 1870; lots Nos. 8 and 9 in Patterson's plan of Birmingham. $1,100
Hugh Lynch to John Baldridge, Jr., March 22, 1870; lot 50 by 133 ft. on Beaver ave., boro of Braddock's. $1,000
Geo. Lysle et al. to Adam Holl, Sen., March 7, 1870; 4 acres and 35 perches of land in Mifflin tp. $782
John M. Kenney and Jno. H. M'Comb, Jr., agrees, to Francis A. O'Hara, March 30, 1870; 11 lots in Brownstown, Lower St. Clair tp., the Ranch. $1,500
Thos. D. Lewis to Jas. Brady, March 28th, 1870; lot 36 by 129 ft. on Juniata st., Allegheny. $2,550
Geo. W. Roberts to John K. Ely, January 2, 1867; lot 66 by 0 ft. on Alexander st., boro of Temperanceville. $1,000
John Kelly to Thos. P. Hershberger, April 1st, 1870; same as above. $1,250
Francis Dawson to Philip Schmer, April 2, 1870; 43 acres in Versailles tp. $2,000
Jas. Thompson et al. to Thos. P. Hershberger, March 30th, 1870; lot 60 by 120 ft. on Main st., boro of Temperanceville. $1,000
Robt. Oliver to Wm. Oliver, Sept. 21, 1867; interest in 143 acres in Mifflin tp. $7,500
Peter Haberman to Margaret Meyer, March 17th, 1870; lot 25 in boro of Monongahela. $1,000
Robt. M. Bell et al. to Henry Wright, April 2, 1870; lot 31 by 100 ft., boro of Pittsburg. $550
Jos. Rudge to E. F. Denny, February 3d, 1867; lot 24 by 120 ft. on Sandusky st., Pittsburgh. $1,500
Wm. Shaffer et al. to E. F. Denny, February 3d, 1868; lot 24 by 120 ft. on Butler st., Pittsburgh. $1,500
Geo. R. Snowmiller to Catharine Koontz, March 23d, 1870; lots 35 and 36 in Keller's plan, 17th ward, Pittsburgh. $2,500
John C. Dittman to Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, April 1st, 1870; lot 36 1-6 by 66½ ft. on Eleventh st., boro of Birmingham. $6,000

Carpets and Household Goods at auction, Wednesday, April 6th, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. See advertisement of Porter & Mains, auctioneers.

A SCANDAL.

A Sensational Item—A Reasonable Query.

Several days ago we were placed in possession of the facts regarding an alleged breach of promise case, in which the names of a highly respected United Presbyterian preacher, of our sister city, and a very estemable and virtuous young lady of the same locality, figured conspicuously. We refrained from publishing the sensational item, although the notes were in possession of our reporters several day anterior to those of our cotemporaries. Inasmuch as publication has been given to the circumstances of the case by two or three of our daily papers, we desire to explain why we took the liberty of depriving our readers of the morsel of intelligence, which, for the moment, might have tickled the fancy of readers and have added a trifling sum to our counter-sale of papers, because, forsooth, the name of a Minister of God was dragged down into the cauldron of police business, and that of a pure maiden, of high social standing, was brought into unseemly notoriety. In order the better to understand the case we reprint with slight obliterations the account of a contemporary, as subjoined:

"Rumors have been current for some weeks past affecting the reputation of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., pastor of the Second U. P. congregation, of Allegheny, one of the largest in that domination. The Doctor, who has sustained an irreproachable character, is a widower, his wife having died some three years since. Among the members of his congregation was a young lady, daughter of a widow formerly residing in the Third ward, Allegheny. The young lady held the position of teacher in the Third ward schools, and was well educated. While pursuing the study of the languages her mind became affected, and it was found necessary to send her to an asylum in the east for treatment. After remaining there for some time, she returned to her home, but a relapse occurred, and she was again placed under treatment. Finally she was pronounced entirely cured, and returned home. The young lady was of prepossessing appearance and pleasing address, and with the pastor, as well as with the members of the congregation, a great favorite. It is alleged that the pastor became a suitor for her heart and hand, and was finally accepted, and that the young lady has in her possession numerous letters from the pastor, showing the pecuniary relations existing, and, it is said, referred to the promise of marriage, and agreeing upon June, 1870, as the time for the wedding. It is further alleged by the young lady that the Doctor has recently expressed his determination not to marry her, giving as a reason her mental weakness. The friends of the young lady assert that she is as rational as any person; that mentally and physically she is as healthy as ever she was, and that the real cause of the failure on the part of the Doctor to fulfill the contract is that he is engaged to a young lady in Wilmington, Delaware."

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